



respond to the clamor that has no sense and no sincerity in it. Let the Democrats burst themselves wide open on the silver question because they must. There is no occasion that the Republicans shall do so.

The record of William McKinley, compared in Congress, vote by vote on the money question, is as good for sound money as that of John Sherman and Mr. Sherman has been assailed in the same way and by the same men and papers now engaged in the extravagant, scandalous and silly assault upon Major McKinley. There is no reason in his record, or the situation, why McKinley should not speak freely and fully on the money question—except that the call upon him is insufficient—and, so far as those who know what his record is, are concerned in shouting for expressions to suit them, it is certain they must be conscious of their own unfairness and impudence. They are, in all cases, fairly in the light of a character and purpose that would never be satisfied with anything Major McKinley would say, because he is a protectionist. It is because he is a protectionist that the people are for him everywhere—and especially on the farms and in the shops. The other thing has been tried by a repeal of the McKinley law, following a year of threatening that caused industrial paralysis. It is nonsense to attribute the immense and overwhelming McKinley movement, which is gaining every hour, to the management of one man, Mr. Hanna. Of course, Mr. Hanna deserves great credit for his organizing capacity, but he has been responding to an unmistakable and irresistible public sentiment that he did not create, and that is the recognition by the people of McKinley's sincerity and force of character—his comprehensive and particular intelligence and faithful and unflinching following of the great principle of which he is the leading expounder and most conspicuous representative.

The first that was heard of McKinley in Ohio was his happy reputation won in the war, which was over when he was twenty-two years of age—and it was that he had the distinction of being an admirable soldier, clear-headed and brave under all circumstances. Next, he was a young Congressman, and the word was passed that he was doing wonders in making the discussion of the tariff interesting. That was in those times an unusual accomplishment—and, McKinley knowing what he was talking about, made his tariff speeches attractive. His voice has that great quality of carrying far, and every tone tells of his manly convictions and his unflinching candor.

But the imputation that Major McKinley is a man of one idea, or subject, or one speech, is contradicted by his history. He has been steadily in the right on the money standard and coinage questions from first to last. He was, when first in Congress, a steady opponent of the Democracy, who were aided by some Republicans who wavered and wandered and were determined to repeal the Resumption Act. He firmly supported Sherman then, when there was a good deal of faltering on the Republican

## THE SILENCE OF MCKINLEY.

By Murat Halstead.

lines—and his vote was never lacking for the practical measures that led up to Sherman's splendid achievement of resumption. It was when Major McKinley had won a national reputation as the champion of protection that the Republicans of Ohio lost the Legislature through municipal experiments, and the Democrats used their power to attach enough Democratic counties to McKinley's county to cause his defeat, though his old district was for him larger than ever.

Governor Campbell had defeated Foraker, who was persuaded against his judgment to run for a third term as Governor, and, when Campbell's term was waning, he was nominated for re-election on a silver platform. There were some timid people of the Republican persuasion, who thought it would be disastrous to nominate McKinley for Governor—he was so "extreme" and "high" a protectionist, and could not win in putting that before the people. McKinley was nominated, however, and then came the crisis of his career as a public man. He had become famous in Congress, and he had to be Governor or step aside.

What did he do—evade the money question? The Democrats had presented themselves as for free and unlimited coinage of silver. Did McKinley fail to meet that issue? On the contrary, he met it fairly and squarely. His opening speech in this campaign of 1891 was at Niles, O., August 22, and he put the money question to the front, saying:

The Democratic platform declares for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, to be coined, as freely as gold is now, upon the same terms and under the existing ratio. The platform of the Republican party stands in opposition to anything short of a full and complete dollar. The legislation of the last Congress is the strongest evidence which can be furnished of the purpose of the Republican party to maintain silver as money, and of its resolution to keep it in use as part of our circulating medium equal with gold. The law which the Republican party put upon the statute books declares the settled policy of the Government to be "to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

The free and unlimited coinage of silver demanded by the Democratic Convention recently held in Cleveland, amounts to this: That all the silver of the world, and from every quarter of the world, can be brought to the mints of the United States and coined at the expense of the Government; that is, that the mints of the United States must receive 412½ grains of silver, which is now worth but 89 cents the world over, and coin therefor a silver dollar, which, by the fiat of the Government, is to be received by the people of the United States, and to circulate among them as worth a full dollar of 100 cents.

The silver producer, whose 412½ grains of silver are worth only 89 cents or less in the markets of this country and the world, is thus enabled to demand that the Government shall take it at 100 cents. Will the Government be as kind to the producer of wheat, and pay him 20 cents more per bushel than the market price? The silver dollar now issued under a limited coinage has 80 cents of intrinsic value in it, so accredited the world over; and the other 20 cents is legislative will—the mere breath of Congress. That is, what the dollar lacks of value to make it a perfect dollar Congress supplies by public declaration, and holds the extra 20 cents in the Treasury for its protection. The Government, buying the silver at its market value, makes to itself the profit between the market value of 412½ grains of silver and the face value of the silver dollar. Now it is proposed to remove the limit and to make the Government coin, not for account of the Treasury, but for the benefit of the silver mine-owner.

It does not take a wise man to see that, if a dollar worth only 80 cents intrinsically coined without limit, is made a legal tender to the amount of its face value for the payment of all debts, public and private, a legal tender to all business transactions among the people, it will become in time the exclusive circulating medium of the country. Gold, which is 20 per cent more valuable on every dollar, will not be paid out in any transactions in this country when an 80-cent silver dollar will answer the

purpose. Nor will the greenback be long in returning to the Treasury for redemption in gold. We shall do our business, therefore, with short dollars, rather than with full dollars as we are now doing. The gold dollar will be taken from the circulating medium of the country and hoarded, and the effect will be that the circulating medium will not be increased, but reduced to the extent of the gold circulating, and we will be compelled to do the business of the country with a silver dollar exclusively, which, under present conditions, is confessedly the poorest—instead of doing our business with gold and silver and paper money, all equal and all alike good.

Governor McKinley quoted President Cleveland and the Hon. M. D. Hart, a Democratic Representative in Congress, and proceeded:

My competitor (Governor Campbell) has said in his reported interviews that in sentiment, upon this subject, "The Democrats of Ohio are very much divided; that the vote in the convention was a very close one." This close vote only emphasizes the danger of the free coinage declaration in the minds of a large number of the Democrats in the State, but enjoins the importance and necessity of the friends of honest money standing together, as in all the contests of the past they have been forced to stand together for an honest currency. Governor Campbell declared in one of his interviews that, while he had his doubts about it, he was willing "to chance free and unlimited coinage of silver." I am not willing to "chance" it. Under present conditions the country cannot afford to chance it. We cannot gamble with anything so sacred as money, which is the standard and measure of all values. I can imagine nothing which would be more disturbing to our credit and more deranging to our commercial and financial affairs than to make this the dumping ground of the world's silver. The silver producer might be benefited, but the silver user never. If there is to be any profit in the coinage of silver, it should go to the Government. It has gone to the Government ever since the Bland-Allison law went into effect. The new declaration would take it from the Government and give it to the silver producer.

Now, the people know that, if we had two standards, one three feet in length and the other two and a half feet in length, the buyer would always have his goods measured to him by the shorter stick, and that the longer stick would go into permanent disuse. It is exactly so with money.

Major McKinley proceeded to argue that the bondholders had been largely paid in 100-cent dollars, and that the pensioners should not be paid in depreciated dollars. He said of the struggle in 1867:

When the attempt was made at that time by the leaders of the party that now stands in opposition to the Republican party to repudiate the debt to the bondholder, or pay it off in depreciated currency, insisting that we never could pay it in full, the soldiers stood with the party which represents good faith to our creditors and the honorable payment of every obligation, and swept back the tide of inflation and repudiation. They said that the Union which they saved from force should have no stain upon its financial honor, but every debt it had contracted to preserve the Union should be paid in the best coin of the Republic, and every obligation should be sacredly kept and observed. They were willing to wait for their pensions until the great money obligation was discharged. The Government credit was therefore sustained, and over two thousand millions of that great debt has been paid off, not in a clipped dollar, but in a full dollar. The positions are to-day reversed.

In concluding this branch of his subject, Major McKinley spoke for Ohio in these clear and unmistakable terms, that are as pertinent to-day as then:

"Ohio has never in the past given her vote for a debased currency, and she will not do so in the future. When the country was wild for inflation in 1875—under pressure of hard times (and they were hard), the sober sense of the people of this State, without regard of party, stemmed that awful tide. The people of Ohio had more to do than any other State or constituency of the Union in keeping the nation upon the rock of honest finance and honest currency. Thousands of Democrats helped in that great struggle—not through their own party organization, but by leaving their party and joining with the party which represented good faith

and honest dealing with the public creditor. They can take no other course this year. And the people of Ohio will take no backward step.

That is the record on which the people of Ohio and Major McKinley, their leader, stood when he ran his first winning race for Governor, and there is no change in either. Further along in this campaign (October 8), when both sides were well warmed up, there was a joint debate between Major McKinley and Governor Campbell. Major McKinley, describing the issues, said he proposed to occupy his time with two of them—the question of silver (giving it the first place again, it will be noticed), and the other question was that of taxation. Major McKinley said:

The one relates to the standard with which we shall measure our exchanges and our labor with each other, and with the rest of the world; and the other relates to the subject and the method of taxation, by which we shall raise the needed revenues for public purposes.

"The Republicans stood," the Major said, putting the actual money question in one plain sentence, "for a dollar worth one hundred cents," and he added:

You can buy to-day 37½ grains of pure silver, which constitutes the silver dollar; you can buy it in the markets of the world to-day for 76 cents. Free and unlimited coinage invites the silver producers of the world to bring their 76 cents' worth of silver to the mints of the United States, the Government agreeing to coin that silver into a silver dollar, and by its fiat compels people to take it for 100 cents, and the difference between 76 cents, which is the price of silver to-day, and 100 cents, which is the face value of the silver dollar, goes into the pockets of the silver kings of the world, and if we had had free and unlimited coinage in the last twelve years the \$67,000,000, which was the seigniorage or gain to the Government, would have been divided among the silver producers of this country and the silver producers of the world. When we sell our labor or our crops, we want to get for it a money that is as good as the thing we gave for that money, and we want the thing we get to be unvarying in value—not only good to-day, but good every day of every week of every year; not only good in the United States, but good where every trade goes. In a word, we want no short dollar; we want no short weight, we want no short measure. When the farmer sells his bushel of wheat he is required to give a full bushel in measure; when he gets his pay he is entitled to have a full dollar in value.

This seems to be "sound talk." Perhaps some of the persons who are shouting at McKinley to speak out have themselves talked to better purpose, but if they succeeded in doing so it is not of record. But we are told that Governor McKinley was once something of a free silver man and thought well of the "double standard." Well, he and Governor Campbell threshed that over together in their debate, and this is what McKinley said directly upon that subject:

In 1877 I voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar a part of the coinage of the United States. Silver had been stricken from our coinage in 1873—stricken by both political parties, the one just as responsible as the other—and in 1878, being in favor of both gold and silver as money, to be kept at parity one with the other. I voted for the restoration of the silver dollar. When I did it we had but 8,000,000 silver dollars in circulation. When I did it silver was more valuable than it is to-day. We have 405,000,000 silver dollars to-day, and that is as much as we can maintain at par with gold with the price of silver that prevails throughout the world. I took every occasion to reinstate silver to its ancient place in our monetary system, because I wanted both metals. I am opposed to free and unlimited coinage, because it means that free will be put upon a silver basis, and do business with silver alone, instead of with gold, silver and paper money, with which we do the business of the country to-day—every one of them as good as gold.

I want to tell the workmen here and the farmers that it takes just as many blows of the hammer, it takes just as many strokes of the pick, it takes just as much digging, just as much sowing, and just as much reaping to get a short dollar as it does to get a full dollar.

### DEPENDENT ON KINSFOLK.

Chauncey Marshall Says He Was Disinherited in Order to Save Him from Creditors of Cordage.

If it had not been for the kindness of his brother's and a sister, Chauncey Marshall, the millionaire pauper of Cordage Trust fame, would have suffered for the bare necessities of life immediately after the collapse of the famous combination of which he and James M. Waterbury were the heads. While Mr. Marshall did not say so much in words this is the impression he tried to leave yesterday when his supplementary examination to satisfy a judgment of \$131,000 held by Barling, Marzouk & Co. was resumed in Part V. Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Marshall was distinctly the best dressed man in the room.

He testified, in answer to questions from Lawyer Marks, that his father died on June 10, 1888, leaving about \$1,600,000, principally in stocks and bonds. Since his father's death he, as executor, has sold about \$280,000 worth of these bonds.

"When did you first learn that your father had made a will?"

A year before his death.

Did you ever have any conversation with him about the provisions of the will as it affected you?



Major McKinley, in this campaign, also said:

A one hundred-cent dollar will go out of circulation alongside an eighty-cent dollar, which is a legal tender by the fiat of the Government. And no class of people will suffer so much as the wage-earner and the agriculturist. If it is the farmer you would benefit, there is one way to do it. Make the bushel measure with which he measures his wheat for the buyer three pecks instead of four, and require the buyer to pay as much for three pecks as he now pays for four. No man knows what the future may be, but in our present condition, and with our present light every consideration of safety requires us to hold our present status until the other great nations shall agree to an international ratio.

There is no sounder, simpler, more wholesome doctrine offered this day by any professional sound money man than this. More than that, there is no public man who speaks from higher intelligence on this subject. But they say Major McKinley was in favor of the double standard, and we see those words in large type and displayed as if they were criminal. What he meant by the double standard he explained in this luminous passage:

I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States until the mints of the world shall join us in guaranteeing to silver a status which their laws now accord to gold. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of the nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law to re-declare and sustain it. Until then for us to decree free and unlimited coinage of the world's silver would be to ordain that our silver dollars must surely depreciate and gold inevitably go to premium.

This conveys precisely the meaning there is in the New York and Maine Republican platforms—and shows a command of the whole subject, that the framers of those remarkable resolutions prepared in New York and Maine, do not appear to have possessed. If the Maine and New York platforms do not mean the double standard as McKinley defined it five years ago, what do they mean by the conference of nations on the use of silver, for which they are ready, according to their own language, to abandon the exclusive gold standard?

We disparage no Republican candidate or platform, for all are good, but there is no candidate sounder than McKinley, and no better definition than he has given or declared his own of the true soundness of money. No man of the delegates elected for McKinley calls upon him to explain himself—not one—and they are in the clear majority. It is as idle to deny that McKinley has the St. Louis convention as it would be to dispute the procession of the seasons. It is not the McKinley majority delegations that are shaky and uncertain, but it is the divided minority delegations that are agitated and uncertain and yielding to the resistless current. The changes and the tendencies are all for the increase of the McKinley majority! It is much mentioned, and McKinley speaks of it freely, that he voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar—

and was for it until we had demonstrated by coining four hundred millions and more, that this nation could not alone, and in opposition to the great moneyed nations, reinstate silver. Many gentlemen who are vociferous about gold, and in their gold-plated ignorance denounce this action, would know, if capable of the assimilation of vital information that does not sustain their greed and prejudices, that if it had not been for the coinage of silver by the hundred millions, the policy of the party of the precious metals, instigated by the Republicans, the silver flood would have broken over all bounds, and we should have been on the silver basis long ago. It was the very policy McKinley stood for that prevented our money from being Mexicanized. It was right and true and strong then and right and true and strong now.

Ohio is solid for McKinley as he is, and the artificial outcry in scattering scraps of the country is mere jabber. The Democratic party has denied a measure of relief for the Treasury, and prepared the way for another bond issue, perhaps, but the people know that would not occur under the McKinley law, and will resent and hunt home the persons responsible for the shameful raid that is made on the public credit by the falsification of the record of the statesman who is the declared choice of the people for the next President.

There will be no St. Louis resolution adopted as the money plank of the St. Louis platform, but there will be a demand, carefully and firmly expressed for the preservation of the parity of the precious metals according to the pledge of the Republican party, and for the perpetuation of the national coinage and currency according to the existing standard of valuation. Upon this McKinley will be placed by acclamation, and elected by the appointment of his electors by more States than were ever carried by a candidate for the Presidency.

The representatives of the Republican party have been chosen to assemble in National Convention within a few days, and the friends of Governor McKinley are perfectly satisfied with the convincing testimony of his record and the dignity of his silence.

Murat Halstead

### HE DIED WITH HIS SECRET.

David Robertson, Who Was Killed Recently, Knew the Location of a Gold Mine in Manitoba.

David Robertson, a bricklayer, died ten days ago with the secret of a gold mine in his mind. He tried to tell what he knew for the benefit of his old father, eighty years old, his mother, his brother and his sister, but his death was a violent one and his injuries were so severe that he could only murmur something indistinct about a mine.

Robertson was working on the new building No. 100 West Eighteenth street. He was standing on the edge of a platform beside a brick hoist. He was taking material off the hoist when the machine broke down and began to fall. He lost his balance and fell five stories down the hoistway. He picked up still alive and taken to the twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station. There "covered consciousness."

"Mine, mine," he murmured, "gold mine." That was all. But the old father and the family living on the little farm at Kincardine, Ont., could have told what he meant, for they had learned of his death, they stated Lawyer Weeks W. Culver, of the Stewart building, to see if he can locate

the gold claim and establish Robertson's rights in it, and also to get damages for his death.

Robertson, years ago, was building a round house on a branch of the Canadian Pacific, near Winnipeg, Manitoba. One day he discovered an unexploited hut. He entered it, and while digging up the earth out of mere curiosity he turned up some gold quartz. It proved to be a rich find and he began to save his money to enable him to buy the land. He worked his way back to Ontario, where he told his story to his family, and then he came to New York, believing that he could earn money faster here. He had been saving for several years and was almost ready to go back to Manitoba when death overtook him. It was said by Lawyer Culver yesterday that a fellow workman named C. H. White, an old friend of Robertson, knew his story and might possibly be in possession of the secret of the lost gold mine. Mr. Culver has a memorandum of White's address as No. 352 Third avenue. But White has disappeared.

**Ticket Speculators' Hearing.**  
The Law Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, gave a hearing last night to all concerned in theatre ticket speculation. The theatrical managers recently asked the aldermen to raise ticket speculators' license from \$100 to \$250. Three of the speculators spoke in opposition to the proposal. The hearing was adjourned.

### WOMEN WORK FOR CUBA.

Unable to Go into the Field, They Are Doing Their Best to Make the Big Fair a Success.

If the Cuban patriots receive thousands of dollars from the fair to be held next week at Madison Square Garden, they will owe the greater part of it to women. Prominent among the women who have aided materially in preparing for the fair and will take part in it are Mrs. Aristides Agremon and Miss Esther P. del Casullo, who will be in charge of the Cuban booth, or native hut; Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, who will entertain the women's congress, and Mrs. Barrett Van Aken, whose flower bower will hold the centre of the vast Garden. She will be assisted by Mrs. W. H. Taylor and the Misses Lilyon Labberton, Minnie Dreier, Harriet McKay Hubbard, Luisa Morales, Gloria Morales, Carolina Morales, Susie McKee Lee, Angelina Martinez, Mabel Stevenson-Adams and Claire Warrington.

Several wealthy Cuban-American women of this city are anxious to know where the late General Jordan, of Brooklyn, is buried, that they may pay fitting tribute to the dead soldier by placing over his grave a flag of flowers that shall represent the banner of Cuba Libre. They are spurred on to this by the Journal's present Gen-

eral Maximo Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Republican Army. This newspaper has purchased of Tiffany & Co. a superb jeweled sword, which will be sent to the old warrior after the fair is over. Until then the sword will be on view at the Journal booth. There will also be at this booth a great registry book, in which all visitors to the fair from far and near are requested to write their names. The list will be published in the Journal each day. At the end of the fair twelve of these names will be drawn out of a ballot box and each of the lucky dozen will receive a year's subscription to the Journal, daily and Sunday.

### BLAUTHER IS NOT A KNIGHT.

Documents Found Among His Effects Are Forgeries.  
Vienna, May 22.—Joseph Blautner, who is supposed of the recent murder of San Francisco, was arrested in San Francisco, served in the Thirty-second Austrian Infantry, and the in the Eighty-fifth Hungarian Infantry. From the latter he deserted in 1883, and was sentenced in contumacy on the charge of outlawry.

In 1886 he was arrested in Slum, but for some reason was not extradited.

If documents showing him to be a knight were among his effects, they were forgeries.

### BICYCLE "COPS" TO RACE.

Will Go to Philadelphia to Contest for a Cup with the Quaker City Squad.

The members of the Bicycle Squad of the Police Department will commence a series of trial races early next week for the purpose of selecting a trio of riders to go to Philadelphia and race with three members of the Quaker City squad on Decoration Day. The winner will receive a prize cup.

In extending the invitation the Philadelphia force have agreed to pay all necessary expenses. The members of the Bicycle Squad are greatly worked up over this prospect of demonstrating just what a New York "copper" on a wheel can do.

The trial races will take place at Manhattan Field. The Philadelphia Bicycle Squad is said to comprise some excellent riders, and a hot contest is looked for.

The Mayor yesterday received from Police Commissioner Andrews a report concerning the work of the Bicycle Squad since its organization, Dec. 12, 1895. It said that the squad made 321 arrests, 90 per cent of which was for fast driving.